

Workshops on the Social Implications of National Security – Wollongong, Sydney

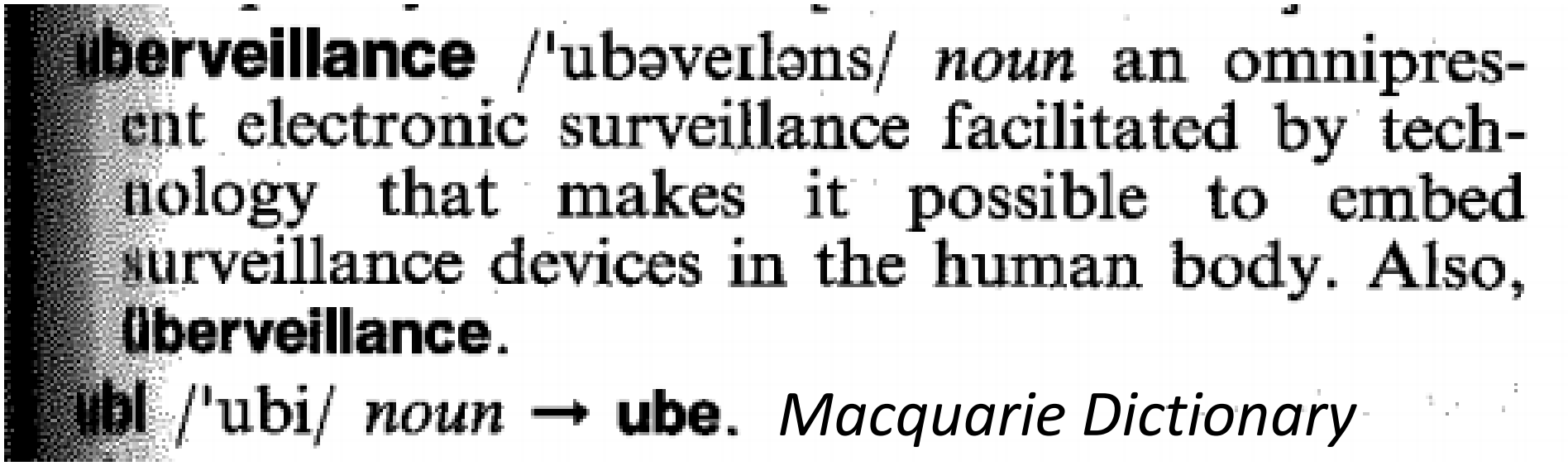
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UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG AUSTRALIA

RNSA

RESEARCH NETWORK FOR A SECURE AUSTRALIA

10 Years Since Defining Uberveillance



überveillance /'ubəveɪləns/ *noun* an omnipresent electronic surveillance facilitated by technology that makes it possible to embed surveillance devices in the human body. Also, **überveillance**.

übi /'ubi/ *noun* → **ube**. *Macquarie Dictionary*

- Constant, continuous, and widespread electronic monitoring of people via embedded devices (from the German suffix uber- and French veillance) *Urban Dictionary*

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Changes in technology and patterns of criminal activity, and the increased attention on national security, have all placed pressure on government to provide enhanced legislative tools for national security and law enforcement. When these pressures are combined with the reduced judicial involvement in the warrant process and the largely illusory operation of the civil remedy provisions, the impact on privacy has been substantial.

Bronnit & Stellios, ANU College of Law

The citizens of a number of countries are under threat from terrorist actions, or at least perceive themselves to be so as a result of statements made by their governments. This mixture of real and perceived threat has enabled national security and law enforcement agencies in many countries to achieve extensions to their powers, resulting in a major shift in the balance between human rights and social control. Increased surveillance and substantial spending on surveillance technologies have been conspicuous features during this phase.

Wigan & Clarke, Oxford Systematics, Xamax Consultancy Pty Ltd

The main question arising from any proposal to introduce an identity card is whether its negative impact on the human and legal rights of citizens is sufficiently balanced by the benefits arising from the reduction of the problems it is designed to reduce, such as identity fraud or threats to national security.

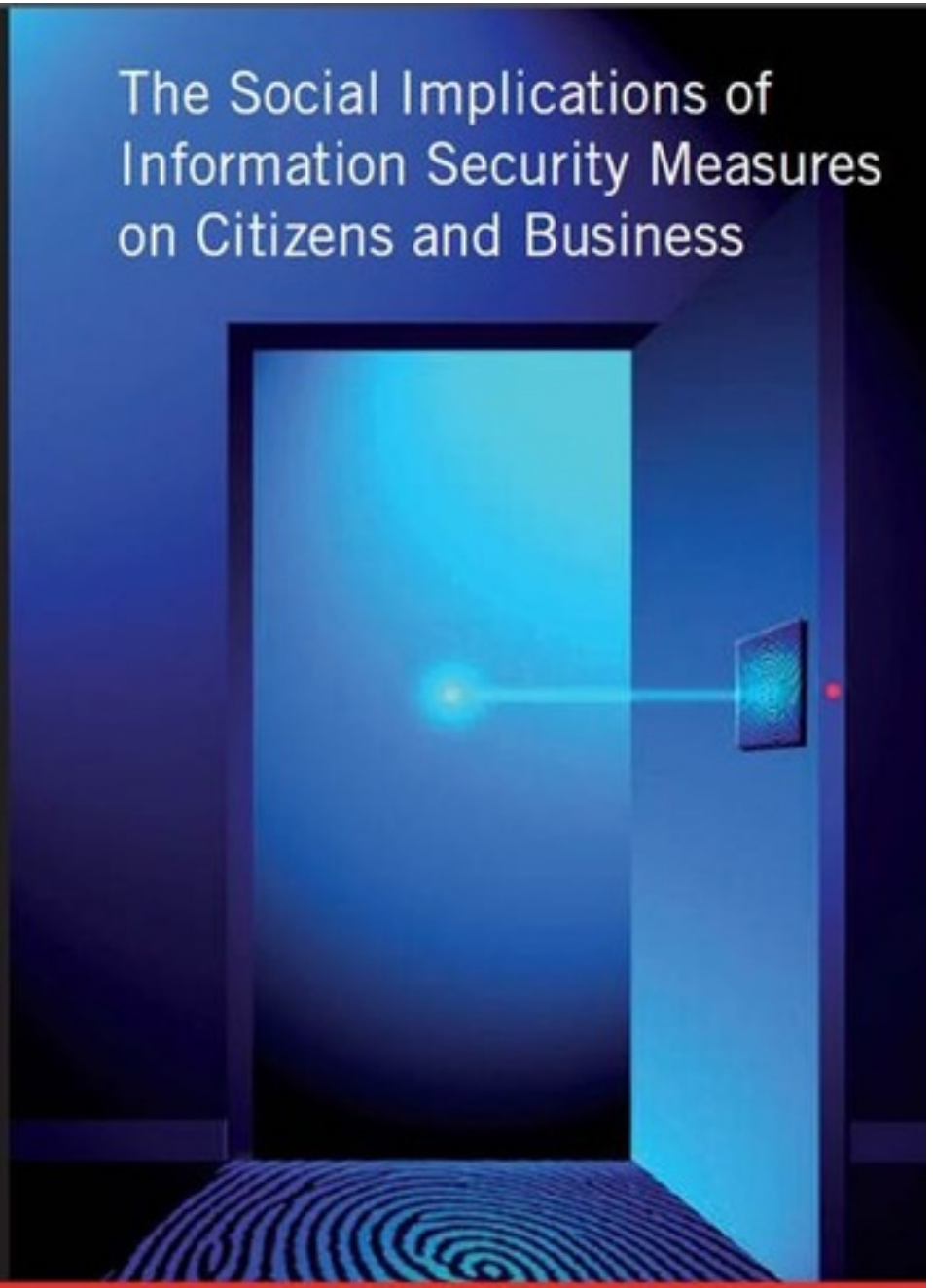
Jackson & Ligertwood, School of Accounting and Law, RMIT

This multidisciplinary workshop presents the current and potential status of information security measures, considers their implications on citizens and business, and identifies their impact on legislation and privacy at a local and global level.

MICHAEL AND MICHAEL

The Social Implications of National Security

The Social Implications of Information Security Measures on Citizens and Business



Editors: Katina Michael and M.G. Michael



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An apocalyptic vision would see 'überveillance' as referring to surveillance that applies across all space and all time (omni-present), and support some organisation that is all-seeing and even all-knowing (omniscient), at least relative to some person or object.

Roger Clarke, Xamax Consultancy Pty Ltd

The promoters of surveillance commonly hide their operations, denigrate the targets and critics of surveillance, give plausible justifications for operations, set up oversight bodies that have little power to challenge anything more than minor violations of regulations, intimidate opponents and provide incentives for cooperation.

Brian Martin, University of Wollongong

From the perspective of the war on terrorism, the imbalance of intelligence practices and technologies means that the security practitioners and decision makers will be more likely to adopt reactive rather than proactive strategies.

Lucy Resnyansky, Defence Science and Technology Organisation

Telecommunications operators in Australia are being increasingly compelled to compromise their strict obligations under the law with a desire to be viewed as co-operative rather than obstructionist with law enforcement agencies.

Rob Nicholls & Michelle Rowland, Gilbert + Tobin

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MICHAEL AND MICHAEL

The Social Implications of National Security

From Dataveillance to Überveillance and the Realpolitik of the Transparent Society



Editors: Katina Michael and M.G. Michael



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The methods of EBP can be transferred to questions of national security usefully, providing some quantitative estimates of the relative benefits or harms of interventions to confront serious threats to Australian national security. It is astonishing such techniques are not used more frequently at the point of decision-making.

Chris Del Mar, Bond University

The current enthusiasm for what is called 'evidence-based policy' may doubtless be explained by advocates for what can variously be called a 'sociology of knowledge' or a 'politics of knowledge'... While there is value in pursuing that kind of reflexive critique, there is arguably value in also exploring in a more fundamental way the relationship between politics, policy and theory/knowledge.

Robert Watts, RMIT & Greg Marston, University of Queensland

The worlds of political spin-doctoring and "intelligence" should be kept clearly separate; hundreds of thousands of ex-Iraqis can explain why. There are nasty local precedents emerging where this separation has broken down, and breathlessly over-stated claims that open-ended surveillance is essential or even effective for improving overall 'security' of the population have been uncritically allowed to undermine the balance between oppressive and increasingly unaccountable 'law enforcement/ national security' powers, and the rights and expectations of citizens to the rule of law which had been hard-won over centuries of contested legal evolution.

David Vaile, University of New South Wales

Any government has an unenviable task in deciding what counter-terrorism legislation to introduce in the case of a massive loss of life. It will be important to ensure that legislation is not born of a knee-jerk reaction to a tragic situation. It should be thoughtful and considered with a 'sunset clause' to ensure that it is reviewed.

Nick O'Brien, Charles Sturt University

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The Social Implications of National Security III

Australia and the New Technologies: Evidence Based Policy in Public Administration



Editors: Katina Michael and M.G. Michael

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CEPS
ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security

All policing is intrusive given its very nature and covert policing is more intrusive than other models... Whether it be the right to privacy, freedom of speech or the right to come and go as the individual pleases, the actions of police have the potential to curtail these freedoms... One of the freedoms that is most often infringed upon is the right to privacy. This is done through many forms of surveillance ranging from search warrants, telephone taps, observation, CCTV, video recording and intelligence gathering.

David Aspland, Charles Sturt University

The purposes automatic number plate recognition is put to may extend beyond traffic matters to policing generally, and to 'real-time vehicle tracking' and 'retrospective analysis'.

Roger Clarke, Australian Privacy Foundation

There clearly needs to be more robust and open debate about the role of norms – legal and administrative, internal and external – relevant to covert policing.

Simon Bronitt, Griffith University

Does the reconfiguring of social and governance interaction through digital information warrant redefinition of the social contract of governance? This question arises from the fundamental difference between that which is now possible for government and citizen alike in the 'Age of Information', and that which was previously possible in the 'Age of Enlightenment'.

Clive Harfield, University of Wollongong

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BRONITT, HARFIELD AND MICHAEL The Social Implications of National Security IV

The Social Implications of Covert Policing



Editors: Simon Bronitt, Clive Harfield and Katina Michael

PREMIER REFERENCE SOURCE

Innovative Automatic Identification and Location-Based Services

From Bar Codes to Chip Implants



Katina Michael & M.G. Michael

Premier Reference Source

Uberveillance and the Social Implications of Microchip Implants

Emerging Technologies



M.G. Michael and Katina Michael

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